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*Sanitary report from Rio—Sanarelli and the yellow fever germ.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the report for the week ended August 14, 1897:

There were 5 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, none in the foregoing week; 2 from *beriberi*, an increase of 1; 2 from enteric fever, none in the foregoing week; 45 from tuberculosis, an increase of 10; none from diphtheria, 1 in the foregoing week, and 270 from all causes, an increase of 18.

The health of the port continues excellent. From Bahia there are many alarming reports of the ravages of yellow fever and smallpox, but I can obtain nothing official, as health reports from the States of Brazil are only periodical and gratuitous.

Sanarelli.—All experiments made here with material furnished by Dr. Sanarelli have failed, or nearly so, to confirm his claims. A Dr. Philippe (so spelled) Calsas has also claimed the discovery of a curative and prophylactic serum for yellow fever, but a committee of bacteriologists appointed to investigate his claims has reported adversely. So it appears we are again to be disappointed.

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected, or received bills of health from this office: August 10, 1897, bark *Bella Formigora*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.; steamship *Asti*, German, for New York; bark *Czar*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Miss.; steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York from Santos, and bark *Olivia*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla. August 11, 1897, bark *Ella Nicolai*, German, for New York. August 12, 1897, steamship *Breckfield*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies, and bark *Gesina*, German, for Tybee Roads, Ga. August 13, 1897, bark *Sarimmer*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla.; steamship *North Sands*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and steamship *Strabo*, British, for New York. August 14, 1897, bark *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore, and steamship *Bendo*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

September : The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended — there were in that city—deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

September 6: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended September 5 there were in that city 6 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

September 10: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended September 9 there were in that city 15 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

August —: The United States consular agent at Manzanillo reports that during the week ended August — there were in that city — deaths from yellow fever.

September 10: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended September 8 there were in that city 4 deaths from yellow fever.

September 4: The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the week ended September 4 there were in that city 23 deaths from yellow fever.

September 6: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended September 4 there were in that city 45 cases and 6 deaths from yellow fever, and 25 cases and 1 death from smallpox.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *September 10, 1897.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, September 9, 1897, is respectfully submitted. The entire work of the office having devolved on me, I have been unable to do aught else save the routine work of the Service, and that has taxed my time and strength. Without any heavy rains, nearly every day has been cloudy, with some precipitation, causing the atmosphere to be close and murky, and it is evident that the worst part of the sickly season has arrived.

Yellow fever.—From the mortality table attached to this report it will be noticed that there has been a decline in the deaths from yellow fever. This is only apparent, in my opinion, many deaths from that disease being placed under the head of enteritis and enteric fever. At the same time it should be noted that there are not as many cases of yellow fever in the military hospitals as there were two months ago, for the reason that formerly the Spanish soldiers were brought to this city from the different provinces suffering from the different diseases incidental to army life, and after being brought here and placed in the different military hospitals would develop yellow fever.

Now these soldiers are not brought to this city in as great numbers, being cared for in the hospitals elsewhere. For two weeks, according to the mortality reports, no deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the city proper; this condition does not exist. One should look for such deaths under the head of pernicious(?) fever, and what is called Borrás fever; the latter term is not much used now.

No deaths have occurred from smallpox this week, and but 5 cases are reported in the different military hospitals, and all but 1 of them old cases and convalescent. It is doubtful if there more than 12 cases in the city.

The enormous death rate from enteritis and dysentery is a result of the lack of nutritious food, and the deaths from these diseases have not yet reached high-water mark.

Unless the laws are so amended as to admit certain important food products, none but the favored few will be able to obtain nutritious food. Even at the present time all fresh meats command prices above the reach of the lower classes, while breadstuffs are proportionately high.

I have not had sufficient time to push an investigation of the number of cases of beriberi among the Chinamen here. It is certain that no city can show a more inviting presence to epidemic disease than the city of Habana. This being the case, your sanitary inspector, having been